## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Continent, both to include rostage.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Box Juax. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Inchand as It Is

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—ENCHANTED TEMPLE— MEBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-CROWN DIAMONDS.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Sonn to Good WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-4/2 Broadway

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pane-

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 553 Broad-

New York, Friday, June 29, 1855.

The meeting of the Know Nothing State Council of Massachusetts, at Boston, yesterday, was at-tended by about three hundred delegates. The course of the seceders from the Philadelphia Conention was approved of heartily, and a platform of ntical with that reported by the minority of the National Convention, was adopted.

A full account of the investigation relative to the louble suicide in Brooklyn, and also of the funeral of the unfortunate young couple, may be found elsewhere. The worst apprehensions respecting the character of the young female have been con-semed by the testimony before the Coroner. Governor Clark, escorted by a committee of the

ners of Emigration, and accompanied by small party of invited guests, visited the "institutions" yesterday. A report of the affair is given in another column, from which it will be seen that imported liquors in original packages circulated quite freely at the dinner table, adding much to the hilarity of the occasion.

President Pierce and Mrs. Pierce arrived at Cape May yesterday afternoon, and took apartments at Congress Hall.

It is said that Mr. Cole, present Chief Clerk in the Pension Office, will be promoted to the Comenership made vacant by the election of Mr. Waldo to the bench of the Supreme Court of Con-

Our advices from Buenes Ayres are to the 5th of May. The Constitutional Assembly had been opened for its second session on the 1st ult. The French government had claimed that French residents should be indemnified for losses sustained in the late revolutions. It was said that Great Britain and France had advised the immediate absorption of the Oriental republic. On the 28th of April the government had a balance in the treasury of eight million dollars (currency) over all expenses up to that day. The total abolition of port dues was contemplated. Commercial affairs were very dull. Flour was scarce and in good demand. Mr. William N. Palmer, a native of New York, aged fifty-sight, long a resident of Montevideo, died there on the 18th of April.

Our Hamilton, (Bermuda) correspondence is to the 22d of June. It is said that the Bishop of St. Johns had left, in his own yacht, after having greatly exalted the Church during a visit of fou menths. From things spiritual to things vegetable the transition is easy. Potatoes and onions were being treely exported to the New York markets. The Legislature was in session, but did not transact

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 19th of April have reached us. Affairs continued prosperous. The frontier was quiet, and the copper mine productive. The cattle disease was not vet eradicated. Bir George Grey, who was very popular, gave his first public ball on the 17th of April. His Excellency contemplated an official inspecti of Namaqualand shortly. The Parliament, which was still sitting, had ignored for the present the voluntary system in the Church.

News from the Rio Grande to the 21st inst. states that all the towns in the departments of Tamanlip and Nueva Leon, in Northern Mexico, with the exception of Matamoras, Reynosa, and Camargo, had pronounced in favor of the revolutionists. The re-

Advices from New Mexico to the 30th alt. have been received. Colonel Fauntleroy had attacked parties of hostile Utah Indians on the 1st and 29th of May, routing them in both instances, killing forty of the savages on the last mentioned date, and taking a number of prisoners and a large quantity

The cotton market yesterday was unsettled by the accounts brought by the Baltic. The sales were limited to 300 a 400 bales, but afforded no criterion by which to give established prices. It was said that the Arago carried out some telegraph despatches giving accounts, (no doubt exaggerated,) of the rise in the Southern rivers, and the probable receipts at the shipping ports. Holders at Liverpool, as well as here, were not disposed, however, coumb to the extent claimed by speculative or other purchasers. Admitting every bale of cetton made last year is shipped, they say there must be a very serious deficiency in the crop compared with the yield of the previous year, while the consumptive demand has rather jucreased than diminished. caused in part by its substitution for many purposes hitherto supplied by hemp and flax-such as soldiers' tents, ships' sails, bagging for various uses, &c., the advance in which was so great, from interference of the war, as to render cotton a cheaper substitute. The sudden and enormous sales of 100,000 a 120,000 bales a week in Liverpool, surprised and startled every one in the trade; and the sudden diminution in the sales, and duliness in prices, are equally difficult to account for. If causes existed for the immense sales, larger than ever known in the same period before, it is hard to imagine any sufficient change in those causes to explain (in an easier state of the money market) why there should have been such a sudden paus minution of sales and quietude in price Can a separate class of speculators have been at work to produce a reactive depression in order to come in at lower rates?

Common grades of flour yesterday were dull, and in some cases 12½ cents per barrel lower; but all good to fancy and extra brands were steady. Wheat was nominal. Indian corn fell off 3 to 4 cents per bushel, with free sales. Contracts for June and July delivery were settled for at about 94c. a 95c., and to the extent of about 100,000 bushels, Pork was firm, with an upward tendency. Sugars were firm, with sales of 1,100 a 1,200 hhds., at full prices. Coffee was steady. To Liverpool about 2,000 bales o. cotten, compressed and uncompressed, were engaged at 3-16d., and 30,000 bushels of Indian corn in h ags and bulk; at 4d. a 4dd. and 5d., closing at

An eeting of clergymen and other supporters of the Mai oe Liquor law was held at Buffalo on the 26th inct. for the purpose of forming a league. Some animated discussion took place in regard to the name to be adopted, but it was finally concluded to repudiate the title of Carson League, and call the organization to Buffalo Temperance League. The capital stock of this precious concern is unlimited; the shares are one 'hundred dollars, and the assessments fifty cents on the share.

noreans were considerably shaken up yesterday morning by what is supposed to have been an earthquake. The shock was sensibly felt for many miles around, but so far as known no

The Maine Law in the West-Change in

Within the past two or three months a great change has taken place in public sentiment, as well as in the opinions of many leading temperance men, as to the feasibi lity of prehibitory enactments. The leading journals, both in the large cities and in the country, have almost invariably pronounced against such laws, and it seems to be the general opinion that the great evil of intemperance cannot be cured by law. There was once great Roman who submitted with an immovable countenance to an exceedingly painful surgical operation, but who soon ordered the surgeon to desist from his labors, saying that the cure was not worth the pain. So it is with the vice of intemperance. The people of the United States are not all drunkards—the temperance tracts to the contrary notwithstanding and because the few abuse ardent spirits, the many will not submit to a total prohibition of their use, nor will they allow great commercial interests to be damaged to satisfy a few bigoted parsons who are insane upon one point, and who neglect the souls of their flocks while endeavoring in vain to regulate the appetite of the public.

For a practical proof of the truth of the above statements, we have only to look at the recent popular election in the State of Illinois -a State the progress and prosperity of which is almost unexampled, even in this country. Its agricultural productions are unbounded-its trade has increased with almost miraculous rapidity—its population is chiefly made of solid armers and substantial merchants—active, earnest, enterprising, intelligent business men. The question of a prohibitory law or not was presented to these men a short time since. It was divested of all extraneous issues—a plain yea or nay was required. The result shows a majority of fifteen thousand against the law, in a total vote of one hundred and eighty thousand. This result in Illinois, and similar failures elsewhere at the West, is not because the people there drink more liquor or love it more than the people of New York or New England. Had such a law been presented to the merchants and farmers of the West before they had an opportunity to see its practical workings in other States, the result would probably have been different. But recent events have shown to them clearly that the medicine is wore than the disease. All the celd water oratory in the world-and Illinois was deluged with it-could not wash out the stain of the blood shed at Portland, the home of the Maine law. Hence the present position of Illinois-hence the fifteen thousand majorityhence the one hundred thousand farmers and traders of one of the most important States in the Union arrayed in opposition to prohibitory

liquor laws.

Now let us look at the position of affairs nearer home.

We have seen in Maine—the centre from which prohibitory agitation sprung-a riot, bloodshed, and the tide of public opinion completely turned against the great apostle of the so called reform. Should such men as Neal Dow remain in office a year longer, the people of the State would be clamorous for a repeal of the enactment which places the power of life and death in the hands of men without common sense or ordinary discretion. In Massachusetts the cause of the prohibitionists does not seem much better. The first appealed case under the amended law was tried last week in Boston, when the jury acquitted the defendant without leaving their seats. The same Legislature which made the odious amendments to the prohibitory law, also placed on the statute book an act by which jurors are made judges of the law as well as the fact in every case. Consequently, the jurors now assume to try the constitutionality of the law, about which delicate point even temperance men have doubts-doubts which must go in favor of the defendant. In consequence of this fact, it will be impossible to obtain a jury in Boston that will convict under this law; and as a seque to this it follows that it can never be enforced in that city. A similar state of things exists in Springfield, and other large towns in the State.

In New Hampshire, the Legislature not only refused to engraft upon their law the Massachusetts amendments, but raised a special committee to report modifications to the present statute on the subject. In Rhode Island the law is almost a dead letter. One of the most eminent jurists in the United States-Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts-has pronounced one section of the law ridiculous and absurd, as well he may. It provides in appealed cases that the defendant shall give security to "keep the peace and be of good behaviour" until he is tried. To keep the peace before he has broken it—to be of good behaviour, when in the eye of the law he is entirely nnocent of the slightest crime or misdemeanor Good for Massachusetts!

In the face of all these things we have Mr. Secretary Marcy's proposition for a national prohibitory law-a very bad move for a politician in the present state of affairs. Marcy would do well to review his position and the signs of the times before he advances another step as the chosen leader of the National Prohibitory League. If a law of this kind were placed before the people of the United States to-morrow, three-fourths of them would say nay to it. Marcy will find it difficult to get up a national party on the cold water platform. Let him remember Illinois and the West.

In our own State the temperance party has wealth, influence, intellect, and many popular parsons on its side, yet it does not seem to get on. Its publications fall dead from the pressno journal of character and standing favors its doctrines-its meetings are generally failures. One pretty full gathering was gotten up at the Metropolitan theatre, that was a show; some of the most popular stars, lay and clerical, appeared for this night only, and of course they drew a good house. When Mr. Forrest and Mr. Davenport appeared in the same play, the Academy was crowded; so when the Rev. Dr. Tyng and Henry Ward Beecher enacted in the same farce, their united talent brought out a great many people who view them only as good actors and very amusing persons, at times. Then there were a great many religious people, who, baving renounced the devil and all his works, could not see the new theatre except at some gathering of this kind. But this was only successful for once, and the temperance demonstra tions since that time have fallen short in numbers, compared with other public gatherings upon exciting topics, in this city. The temperance men are nervous, frightened, and disheartened. The liquor dealers have all the good cards in their own hands. Let us see how they will play them.

The Sews from Europe-Additional Successes of the Allies in the Sea of Axos-State of

The Baltic's news gives u- a clearer idea of the importance of the late military advantages gained by the allies than we had formed from the advices received by the previous steamer. The capture of the Mamelon and the works extending from it to the Careening Bay, gives their batteries the range of that part of Sebastopol which lies to the east of the military harbor, and also of the ships remaining in the inlet of Sebastopol. The Russian guns of the Mamelon have been turned against the vessels lying in Artillery Bay, and it was expected would destroy and sink them by their fire. The progress gained by these successes would, it was thought, soon place the whole of the Russian fortifications in the hands of the besiegers. A rumor prevailed in Paris that General Morris had cut off the route which leads from Sebastopol to Simpheropol and Perekop-an operation which would have the effect of hasten the fall of the town-but this report seems to want confirmation.

The allies have also obtained some additional successes in the Sea of Azoff. Every place of importance along its coast, from Kertch to Arabat, and from Genetchi to Taganrog, is now in their possession. The latter town is situated at the mouth of the Don, so that the interior trade of the districts through which it runs will be brought to a complete stand still by its occupation by the enemy. The most substantial dvantage gained in this quarter is, however, the fall of Anapa, on the Circassian coast. It was evacuated by the Russians without any attempt to maintain it, and is now in the hands

of the Circassians. These advantages are, however, in some degree damped by the apprehensions entertained of the effects of contagious disease amongst the allied troops. Typhus fever and cholera have already begun to decimate their ranks, and, as the hot season advances, it is feared that these diseases will commit greater havoc amongst them than even the sword itself. To the probable calamities to which they will lead, will have to be added that terrible scourge of the Crimea, the opthakmia of Sebastopol, which rots out the eve from the socket within four and twenty hours after the organ is attacked. Unless, therefore, Pelissier hurrles up matters, Generals July and August may do as much for the Russians as their tamous mensal predeces

The debate in the English House of Commons on the war, which had become tiresome from its prolixity, has terminated in the adontion of a resolution to suppost her Majesty's ministers. From the aristocratic constitution of the lower house nothing less was to be expected. Layard, undaunted, however, returns to the charge, and has brought forward another motion, impeaching the system of family influence by which England is governed. A monster meeting of the Administration Reform Association was held at Drury lane theatre on the 13th, at which some strong resolutions were passed on the subject. There was a large number of members of Parliament present. The sentiments expressed by the Duke of Cambridge at the Merchant Tailors' dinner, in reference to the war, seem to have excited rather an anxious feeling in Paris. "I hope," said His Grace, "that when the operations we are now engaged in terminate successfully, the country will adopt a noble and generous course, and give the enemy an opportunity of coming to a just and honorable peace." The French conclude from this that the English government are only waiting a favorable opportunity to back out from the war.

The state of Spain is extremely critical, although for the moment the insurrection seems to be crushed. The cause assigned for the late ministerial changes is the decree declaring that enrolment in the militia should be in future voluntary, instead of compulsory; and that no one should be obliged to pay a tax for efusing to serve. The municipal unwilling to do away with this tax, remonstrated against it, and an outside pressure was brought to bear upon the Cabinet, which led to the resignation of M. Luzuriaga and three of his colleagues. A deliberate slight had been passed apon Espartero by the Cortes, in refusing a usual courtesy to the minister, which was near leading to his abandonment of office. He was only induced to remain by the earnest entreaties of his friends. The Paris correspondent of the London Times has the following statement:-"I learn, on good authority, that proofs have been furnished to the French government of the relations existing between the Carlist conspirators and the Russian government."

Nothing more probable. The London Globe formally contradicts the eport that a congress of United States Minisers was to be held in London, and adds that Mr. Fillmore was simply there en voyageur.

MLLE. RACHEL-PUBLIC TASTE.-It appears that notwithstanding all warnings Mile. Rachel s resolutely bent on coming to this country. She had been placed on her guard by experi enced friends; she had been advised that the Americans at large did not understand the only language she speaks, and are not generally fond of classic tragedy; and for a time these warnings seem to have rendered her irresolute but she has at last cut the knot, as she says, and resolved coûte que coûte to cross the Atlantic.

The experiment does great credit to the lady's courage. Of all the prime donne who have ought laurels and dollars here since Jenuy Lind, Mile. Rachel has not the most flattering prospects. Everybody knows that she is the first actress on the French stage in her line. That line is the old classic tragedy such as Corneille and Racine and Voltaire wrote, and Mile. Mars played. It possesses unquestionable merits, and when a man is drilled to admire and grieve and fight and die in alexandrines, male and female rhymes carefully intermixed, he can positively enjoy it on the stage. Frenchmen declare that they experience a lively sensation of pleasure when Mile. Rachel is heard to declaim the great speech of Agrippine in "Britannicus." In some more modern dramatic works, in which an attempt has been made to compromise between the old tragedy with the three unities and modern melodrama, Rachel is undoubtedly great; and one can be strongly roused by her without even understanding French. But at the Français, Corueille, Racine and Voltaire are her great cards.

The question will arise when she comes here whether the public taste is sufficiently refined and educated to appreciate such very artificial writers as Racine. We have some doubts on the point; though we have none of Mile. Rachel's talent, and very few of the sincerity with which Frenchmen express their admira-

ways appear false, cold and unnatural. It is quite possible that Mile Rachel's fame may draw large houses, and for her sake this is to be hoped; but the experiment is to be made.

CURIOUS OFFICIAL AMUSEMENTS .- We have lately seen announcements of celebrations of "the glorious Fourth" in Boston and in Rhode Island, by boat races, under the patronage of the city and State governments. In Boston the boat races will be gotten up by a committee of the Common Council, and the money for the prizes comes out of the regular appropriation for the official celebration. It is, in effect, stamping the city seal upon a gambling transactionfor a boat race is no less; and as the prizes are good, many boats from other places will participate. The sporting world has already become excited about the result, and a great deal of money will change hands upon it. In an affair of this kind, the more respectable the leaders are the more dangerous is the operation.

Now, Massachusetts is covered with a great net work of laws, and those against all kinds of gambling are particularly severe. Yet we find the city government directly engaged in tempting the people to break the law. There is, perhaps, no great harm done by boat racing, or any other similar sport; but it seems a little singular to see the city fathers of a Puritan city joining the sporting fraternity in a body. It is, probably, the effect of the Prohibitory Liquor law, and other sumptuary enactments which have been from time to time forced upon the people of Massachusetts. The people must have some excitement, and so their rulers give them a chance to lose their money by betting on a boat race. Pretty soon we may expect to hear of horse races gotten up under the same auspices-"the city cup, open for all fast trotters." and marked with the motto, "As God was to our fathers, so may he be to us." The fathers referred to would be slightly astonished at such proceedings.

there is a project on foot among the liquor people, to raise a fund of a hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of a new daily journal in this city, to be expressly devoted to their cause. Captain French, it is said, is ready to advance twenty thousand, and to take command of the paper, provided the liquor interest generally will raise the remaining eighty thousand. It strikes us that this is a very good plan for wasting money, and that Captain French will have his hands full with his new daily journal, and his labor for his pains. During the last thirty years the democracy have spent two or three hundred thousand dollars in vain efforts to establish a democratic organ in New York; but all to no purpose, because our reading community have never appreciated the necessity of such an organ. So with the liquor interest. All the daily journals of the city-morning and evening-excepting, we believe, the two niggerworshipping organs, the Tribune and Times, are opposed to this despotic and unconstitutional prohibitory law. And these two exceptions will be very apt to feel the penalty of their folly in their sales at the hotels, whence they have hitherto derived a considerable portion of their daily receipts. But, on the other side, it is just es likely that an organ limited to the single idea of the liquor interest will be restricted in its circulation to the liquor dealers, and will thus amount to nothing. If Captain French. however, is bent upon spending twenty thou sand dollars in a newspaper venture, let him try it. It will be so much additional money circulated among the poor printers.

THE PRESIDENTIAL AGITATION IN FULL BLAST. -The progress of George Law as the American candidate for the Presidency, is creating a terrible agitation among the old fogies of all parties. Since the late Philadelphia Council he has taken such a start upon them as to leave no longer any doubt that he is really in the field for the White House. The fury of the old whig and democratic journals has been correspondingly increased. They are assailing "Live Oak George" as guilty of the great crime of having secured a position of wealth and independence through his own exertions. We apprehend, however, that this is an offence which will not materially injure him among the people. The organ of John M. Clayton at Philadelphia, and all the other old fogy party journals fellowing in its wake, are welcome, therefore, to all the capital which they can make of this charge. It is very evident that George Law is stirring them up; that the old party machinery of platforms, resolutions, and such rubbish, will be set aside in '56 for some available Union man: and that the man will be the platform of the successful party, as in the cases of Jackson, Harrison, and Taylor. We are in for a scrub race; and in such struggle it is the horse of the best speed and bottom that wins. Live Oak George is on the track. Let the old fogies blaze away.

THE HARD DEMOCRACY AND THE KNOW Nothings.—At their grand meeting the other night, the hard shell democracy touched the Know Nothings very gingerly. Upon the slave ry question, in point of fact the platform of the two parties is substantially the same thing. In reference to the soft shells, on the other hand, and the administration, the inflexible hards appear to be as far from a reconciliation and a reunion as they were a year ago. These are very significant points of observation They indicate that there is a strong probability of a fusion next November, as there was last November, between the hards and Know Nothings, and that the softs will again be cut adrift. Where, then, will the deserted softs go? To the Seward Holy Alliance? Perhaps.

WHAT IS ITS MEANING ?- From the subsequent course of the Courier and Enquirer we rather suspect that its proposition to raise a fund of several hundred thousand dollars as a public testimonial to General Scott, was but a shrewd device to bring him out again for the Presiden cy. The experiment was certainly a very ingenious one, if really intended as a feeler for another trial of the old war horse upon the Presidential course. What does our Wall street cotemporary mean? Is it a subscription, or a nomination for General Scott? We should like to know. The field is open. A scrub race is before us. The more the merrier. Now is the

THE OPERA THIS EVENING .- "DOR GIOVANNI" is announced at the Academy this evening for the last time. At Niblo's, the English Opera Company appear in "The Faughter of St. Mark." At the German Opera, Frau-lein Caroline Lehmann, and other artists, will give Au-

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Express writes that a gentleman from New York—Mortimer Palmer by name—sloped from Old Peint the other day with a young lady from Richmond county, Va.

reverse, seemly revenue approved and the rest

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Prom Washington.
THE NEW COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS.
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1855.
Mr. Cole, Chief Clerk in the Pension Office, it is be

lieved will receive the appointment of Comm Pensions, in place of Judge Waldo.

A CASE FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Washington, June 28, 1865.
Col. Charles Lee Jones has presented to the President a petition from the four United States sailors now confined in the penitentiary of the District, acting as their

dle, Samuel Kays, David Hazard and John McNenny, enlisted in the naval service. The first two were tried by a naval general court martial, at Norfolk, Feb. 23, 1864, and were convicted of the offence of "mutinous conduct and language," and were sentenced by that body to be imprisoned, at hard labor, in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia. The other twe were tried by a similar court martial, at New York, Sept. 27, 1864, and convicted of the offence of "mutinous conduct and desertion," and sentenced to hard labor in the same pesitentiary. The prisoners are now confined there. Their counsel assumes that they are imprisoned without law, and in direct violation of the enactments of law, as they are confined in an institution "exclusively and solemnly appropriated by the law of its creation to subserve the ends of criminal justice in certain specific cases, and for certain specific offences, and no other end or purpose whatever." The offences of which the petitioners have been convicted are not, and never have been, made punishable with imprisonment and labor under the laws of the United States, or the District of Columbia; but by the act of Congress of February 22, 1860, making them offences, they are made punishable at the discretion of a court martial, and this discretion must be limited by the usages of the service, and not an unlimited discretion to segislate new punishments into existence. The criminal court cannot imprison in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

The case of these service, and not an unlimited discretion to segislate new punishments have been penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

The case of these petitioners has been presented (on habeas corpus) to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

The case of these petitioners has been presented (on habeas corpus) to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; but that court dismissed the application on the ground of "no jurisdiction," and referred the petitioners to the President for refe dle, Samuel Kays, David Hazard and John McNenny, enlisted in the naval service. The first two were tri

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., June 28, 1855.

President Pierce and lady arrived here this afternoon and took spartments at Congress Hall. The weather is delightful, and there is every prospect of a brilliant

Massachusetts Know Nothing State Cou The Know Nothing State Council met at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. A preliminary meeting was held last night, which was attended by about one hundred persons, in-

cluding Senator Wilson, Governor Gardiner, N. P. Banks, cluding Senator Wilson, Governor Gardiner, N. P. Banks,
A. Burlingame, and several other members of Congress.
To the meeting was submitted an address, which puts
the party on the platform of the restoration of the Missouri compromise—still calling it the American party,
and calling for a mass convention, to be held in some
central place. Some are in favor of calling the new
party the American republican. One or two mon from
Boston dissented from the doctrines of the address.
There is some opposition to throwing off the secresy and
other machinery of the party.

Many of the leading politicians of the State are now
here.

other machinery of the party.

Many of the leading politicians of the State are now here.

The Know Nothings held a ratification meeting this evening, with open doors.

Dr. B. H. West presided. The following preamble and resolution were uninously adopted:—

Whereas, the National Council, recently assembled in Philadelphia, adopted as a part of its platform certain resolutions upon the subject of slavery, which are uttrily repugnant to the sentiments of the American party in Massachusetts, and subversive of the plainest principles of justice; and whereas, the delegates in that body from this State Council, after endeavoring in vain to procure from the National Council an expression of views that should be just to the sentiments of Massachusetts and the free States, without being dishonorable to any portion of the Union, were defeated in their purpose by the preponderance in that body of sectional feelings and interests, and as a testimony of their fidelity to the sentiments of their constituents, withdraw from the National Council, and refused to participate further in its proceedings: Therefore—

Recolved, That this State Council heartily approves the course of its delegates, and emphatically protests against that action of the National Council which made such course necessary.

About three hundred delegates were present at the day meeting of the convention. John W. Foster presided. An address to the country was adopted, setting forth a platform of principles similar to the minority report in Philadelphia, and a series of resolutions of a like tenor were passed. The convention adopted the name of American Party of Massachusetts, and invited all persons in the free States, of whatever political creed, to join them.

Speeches were made by Governor Gardner, Henry Wilson and others. The convention and retification

Speeches were made by Governor Gardner, Henry Wilson and others. The convention and ratification Wilson and others. The convention and ratification meeting were generally harmonious and enthusiastic. A committee of one from each county, to further the objects of the convention, was appointed. A ratification meeting of the principles of the party will be held in Norfolk county to-morrow

SYRACUSE, June 28, 1855. The three sessions of the convention to-day have been evoted to the consideration of the pro-slavery or antislavery character of the federal constitution. The debates were spirited. Gerritt Smith, Wm. Goodell, Fred. Douglass, Samuel J. May, and others, took part in the

Douglass, Samuel J. May, and others, took part in the discussion.

The convention had an appeal this morning from a Mr. John Brown, who had five sons in Kansas, and who was desirous to join them. They had written home for arms and meens of defence, and declared in their letters that fighting suasion was the most important institution in the new Territory. A collection was taken up to sid the father in the objects, pistols and all.

The resolutions before reported have been adopted, and all business for which the convention was called being done, this evening is devoted to speaking by several prominent members of the convention on the general subject of slavery. This gathering has been large, and composed mostly of liberty party leaders, with a liberal infusion of anti-slavery men, who have been pretty near them in opinion. The proceedings throughout have been very orderly.

New Hampshire Politics. SENATORS HALE AND BELL DEFINING THEIR POSI-

TIONS. CONCORD, N. H., June 28, 1855. The speech of Senator Bell, last night, was strongly whig and anti-Nebraska in tone, and advocated an atwhig and anti-Nebraska in tone, and advocated an at-tempt to restore the Missouri compremise. Mr. Bell's friends consider his speech conservative enough, while the democrata hold it identical with free soilism. Mr. Hale's speech was characteristic, and straight out-and-out free soil. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. A very stringent anti-liquor bill has been agreed on by the House committee.

Anti-Liquor Law Celebration

One hundred and one guns were fired to-day in celebration of the defeat of the liquor law. The celebratio was attended mostly by Germans and other foreigners.

Consular Appointment.

BAUTIMORE, June 28, 1855.

Chas. Ney, of New York, has been appointed Consulthe Island of St. Martin.

Health of Abbott Lawrence.

Bosros, June 28, 1855.

The health of Abbott Lawrence is better, and hop are entertained that he will recover.

Burning of Railroad Depots at Vernon, Con-Harryono, June 28, 1886. The passenger and freight depots at Vernon, on the Hartford and Providence Railroad, were burnt 1 night. Loss about \$4,000 in buildings and \$10,000 freight, the latter belonging mostly to the Rockville a Vernon mills.

TRENTON, June 28, 1855.

The Court of Errors and Appeals in the case of the Attorney General and the Newark Plank Road and Ferry Company, being an appeal from the decision of the late Chancellor Haisted, affirmed the decision, declaring the piers and buikheads in the Passate a nuisance, with costs. The order declaring the company in comtempt was reversed. The Newark Plank Road Case

Terrible Steamboat Dia A small steamer, named Ben Bowerdey, running between Frederick and Woodstock, N. B., burst her boller on Monday, blowing the vessel to pieces. Two mere killed, two are missing, and several are badly wounded. No names given.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGRE AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, June 27, 1856.

The mail steamship James Adger, from New York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, June 26, 1855.

The Knoxville arrived here from New York early this (luesdby) morning.

Balloon Ascension.
St. Love, June 28, 1856.
Brooks, the aeronaut, made a balloon ascension, accompanied by the local reporter of the Republican. The wind was high, and nothing has since been heard of the

From the Plains. BLOODY AND SUCCEMBFUL PIGETS WITH IND

Br Louis, June 28, 1856.
The Republican has advices from New Mexico

Utahe near Arkansas river, twenty miles north of Breu-chas pass, killed forty and took six prisoners. The chas pass, killed forty and took six prisoners. The command had one man slightly, and one mortally wounded All the camp equipages, horses, abeep, provisions, &c. were captured.

On the lst of May, the same command attacked a camp of thirty-five Utahs in the Schonatch valley, killed four, and wounded four, and captured horses, provisions, &c. Among the prisoners taken is a chief, who is inclined to sue for peace. The command returned to Fort Massachusetts on the 9th May.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27, 1865

We have received Brazos dates to the 21st inst. All the towns in Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, excepting Matamoras, Reynora and Camargo, had pronounced in favor of the revolutionists. No fighting had occurred.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due, we have Texas dates to the 19th inst.

A general rise in all the rivers in Texas is reported, and cotton is coming forward rapidly.

Earthquake at Baltimore. A great shock of (supposed) earthquake was experienced in this city about one o'clock this morning. It aroused half the inhabitants of the city, and many

fled into the streets. In the eastern section som

The bay steamers report that the earthquake was sensibly felt in the bay. The water was greatly agitated, whilst the weather was calm.

Thermometer 96 in the shade to-day.

The Case of the Brig Buffalo.

The Case of the Brig Buffalo.

Bosrow, June 28, 1855.

The revenue cutter Campbell arrived to-day with seventeen steerage and four cabin passengers, taken from the British brig at Holmes' Hole. The brig was allowed to proceed on her voyage to Nova Scotia.

The four cabin passengers were brought before Commissioner Woodbury to day, and held to bail in \$1,000 for examination on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. They gave their names as Count Hazensly, A. Langlois, Richard Rudekeir, and Fugo Lippi. The seventeen steerage passengers were held in \$100 each as witnessee.

Markets,

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA June 28, 1855.

Money easy. Etocks firm. Reading Railroad 46%,

Morris Canal 15%, Long Island Railroad 17%; Pennsylvania Railroad 45%, Pennsylvania States 5's 50.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, June 28, 1855.

Cattle.—Beef continues to decline. 700 offered; 550 sold at 3%c. a 5%c. on hoof. Hogs firm at 7%c. to 8%c.

Sheep in better demand. Sales 32 to 33 50.

NEW ORLEARS, June 27, 1855.

sold at 3½c. a bigc. on hoof. Hogs firm at 7½c. to 8½c. Sheep in better demand. Sales \$2 to 33 bo.

New Orllans, June 27, 1855.

Our cotion market is unchanged. Sales to-day 850 bales. We quote middling at 10½c. a 11c., and low middling 10c. a 10½c. Mess pork \$18.

BUFFALO, March 28—12.30 P.M.

Our markets are flat in consequence of the Bhitic's news. Nothing doing in flour beyond a retail trade. Wheat—\$1 63 offered and refused for Upper Lake spring. Corn, no sales; buyers and sellers assent waiting Bastern advices. Oats lower and quiet; sales 4,000 bushels, at 56c. Canal freights dull and unchanged; corn 11c. to-Albany and Troy. Receipts yesterday—1,119 bbls. flour, 26,008 bushels what, 111,866 bushels corn, 412 bushels cats. Exports for the same time—1,273 bbls. flour, 36,921 bushels whats, 16,896 do. corn.

BUFFALO. June 28—6 P. M.

Flour not yet in much demand. Sales of small parcels fer local trade—200 bbls.—at 39 26 a 39 39 for good to choice Wiscousin, and 39 75 for fancy Machigae. Some inquiry for wheat. Market lower. Sales in small lots, in bags: 200 bushels white Wiscousin at \$6; 800 do. Canadan, \$2 24, and 300 white Michigan at \$2 36. For a considerable parcel of Upper Lake spring, \$1 69 was offered and refused. Corn dull and inactive. Sales of 8,000 bushels before the New York afternoon report, at 80c., since which the market has been quiet, buyers being firm at this figure. Oats dull and lower. Sales of 8,000 bushels in parcels at 56c. a 55½c. No whiskey offering. Canal freights dull, at 11c. for corn to Albany, and 15c. to New York. Little shipping. Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at moon to-day—Flour, 2479 bbls.; wheat, 406 bushels; corn, 6,641 bushels; cats, 412 bushels. Exports by canal asme time—Flour, 625 bbls.; wheat, 42,249 bushels; corn, 64,733 bushels;

oats. 1,756 bushels.

ALRANY, June 28—12,30 P. M.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat, no sales. Corn, de-clusing; sales 20,000 bushels Western mixed, at 91% a. a 92c. afoat, clesing at 91% c. Oats—Sales 10,000 bushels Chicago at 64c., measure. Whiskey casier, at 37% c.

ANTI-MAINE LAW MEETING.—Our French fellow citizens opposed to the odious prohibitory liquor lawamet again last evening, at No. 72 Leonard street, Mr. Delessluss in the chair. He read the Mayor's instructions to the police, recently published, and several speakers commented upon the cturse marked out. After this it was resolved to protest against the law by an address of the
French population to the American people, and it was
also resolved to attend in a solid body the mass meeting
of all nationalities which is to be held on Monday next
in the Park. Seven delegates were then appointed to
confer with other socioties having the same view of the
liquor law. The meeting then adjourned to Saturday
evening, at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

MEETING OF THE CENSUS MARSHALS,—This evening, the Census Marshals hold a general convention at the Broadway House, for the purpose of ascertaining ho far they have progressed with their work. Important business will be transacted. Heads of families new in the country, whose census statistics may be missed, can send to the convention of Marshals at the Broad-way House, where their favors will be promptly at-tended to.

THE WARM WEATHER,—The weather is getting warm THE WARK WRATHER.—The weather is getting warm rapidly. Resterday the thermometer stood at 78 deg. early in the morning, and at noon was nearly 80 deg. This heat will soon run up the mortality table. So far they have been kept down, owing to the late spring and the cleanly condition of our streets. Our citizens had better be careful what they eat and what they drink; avoid green apples, don't get excited, and above all things keep cool—if you can.

Supreme Court—Special Term,
Before Hon. Judge Cowles,
In the Matter of the Assessment for Regulating and
Grading the Second Avenue—The motion for a writ of
centiorari denied, with \$10 costs.

United States Circuit Court.

JUNE 28.—The Grand Jury rendered bills of indictment this morning in several cases of offences on the high seas, larceny, and assaults with dangerous weapons, and also for counterfeiting; for enlisting parties for the Crimea, and for furnishing stores to a vessal which, it is alleged, was intended for the slave trade.

Court Calendar—This Day.
UNITED STATES DEFINITY COURT.—Nos. 58, 50, 61 to 68, 507 Market Court.—Circuit.—Nos. 343, 1033, 1193, 1264, 1345, 1466, 1498, 790, 445, 544, 1468, 1469, 1525, 1168, 1487, 1849, 1295, 1312, 1221, 1503, 1323,

Espenschied's Shivery Rochy Mountain Beaver was no sconer out than it took the lead of all competitors. Compare this rich light, highly finished hat with those sold twelve per cent dearer in Broadway, and it will be found a handsomer, better, and finer article.

ENPENSCHIED, 118 Nassau street.

The "Young America" Style of Straw Hat.

—A Leiand & Co. are new prepared to furnish the natbers with the above fashionable style of straw hat, of
sur ewn manufacture; every hat will have the name
printed in gold letters on the tip paper. We have also a
complete assortment of all other styles of mee's, boyn'
and children's straw hats, by the case or dozen.

A. LELAND & CO., 171 Pearl street.

Fourth of July.—American Independence is new near at hand, and as there must be many who will want a new hat before that time, we would remind all such that the place to get a beautiful and elegant hat of any description is at the well known establishment of RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl streets.

Mealto's Drab Beaver Hats are all the Rage this summer. Fis summer hats, of all kinds, quality and style, cannot be equalled in this city. Call and judge for yourself.

Knox's New Establishment.—Knox has abandoned his old stand, and has dashed out in the most extravagant manner in his new establishment on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, which is not only very beautiful to look at—for it is fitted up in a really tasty and elegant manner—but mone of the beat business lookstons in the city. With additional salesmen, and increased facilities in the manufacture of hats, KNOX will be more than ever "the hatter of Manhattan Island." His energy, skill and fair dealing have met with proper encouragement, and we know of no one who has more fairly attained success than this gentleman.

Whew? How Mot it is I—This Hack Hat is too heavy for this wester; and as I saw some beautiful light and airy "chappeaux" at WHIFE'S, of 321 Broadway, yesterday, I think I'll go there and make an investment.